

must be charged to the great war emergency and the feverishness of the country to build ships in a period of great anxiety and to then establish a merchant marine on the basis of the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the war emergency.

"We have time to think soberly now, and the correction of this situation is a matter of time, resolution, and energy. Hands have undertaken the work. The waste can be halted almost instantly. The losses must be brought to a minimum at a very early day, and I very much hope that the cooperation of the Congress and the Administration will lead to gratifying results in the establishment of American carriers by sea, which will meet our aspirations in founding a new and ample American merchant marine."

"We cannot allow the discouraging things which have gone before to prevent us facing the situation frankly. I think it wholly consistent to resolve that the United States is not an impossible thing to American genius and tenacity."

Lasker Letters Introduced

The letter of the President was submitted by Senator Jones in the course of the discussion of the urgent deficiency bill, containing the proposed appropriation of \$48,500,000 for the construction of a new fleet of ships. This discussion continued all afternoon, but no progress was made on the bill. Both Senator Jones and Senator McCormick put into the record and the Administration will lead to gratifying results in the establishment of American carriers by sea, which will meet our aspirations in founding a new and ample American merchant marine."

"We cannot allow the discouraging things which have gone before to prevent us facing the situation frankly. I think it wholly consistent to resolve that the United States is not an impossible thing to American genius and tenacity."

Favors Privately Owned Fleet

"I did not mean operated by the government. I have repeatedly stated that I felt we never would have a merchant marine really established until our fleet was privately owned and directed by private enterprise and private initiative."

"In the present state of world conditions this is impossible and the government must take steps to bring about the provisions of the Jones law until trade conditions change so that private enterprise will be interested in the purchase of these ships."

"In the mean time the Shipping Board, as you know, is working on a new and different plan from that under which the ships are now being operated, to a plan of bare boat charter."

"The new policy which the board hopes to adopt is a view to making it possible for private enterprise ultimately to purchase the boats. Such time as may be propitious. Personally, I do not believe, under government ownership, government operation, we can ever have a successful fleet, but I do feel in the meantime and in that I am voicing the sentiments of the Shipping Board, that everything possible should be done by the government with its present fleet to encourage private ownership and private initiative, so that private owners will be able to buy the ships when world conditions change."

In his letter to Senator McCormick, Mr. Lasker said:

"Confirming a conversation of today, I hold that the American taxpayer must not be indefinitely burdened with uncontrolled losses for the establishment of an American merchant marine; I hold that we must establish as speedily as we may, a privately owned merchant marine."

Puts Needs at \$300,000,000

"The losses must be cut down. Not merely because Congress demands it, but because the American merchant marine cannot be established along the lines upon which we have been proceeding. When I said that we would need \$300,000,000 I am sure I was within the facts. This money I had to be paid out by Congress, either within the coming year, or in future years. It is needed largely to pay claimants and Higgins and to settle the debts of the past which have not yet been entered upon the books. The present administration of the Shipping Board will not be affected by the refusal of Congress to pay these claims, which are really saved or can save any money."

Bill Will Meet Present Needs

"The appropriation the House voted for the period, fixed by the bill passed, is not at variance with our first request and will meet our present needs."

It is the unanimous purpose of the board to change immediately from the present inherited basis of governmental operation through commissioned managers to one of bare boat charter.

Senator Fletcher, of Florida, former chairman of the Commerce Committee, spoke for about three hours. He defended the Wilson Administration's policy toward shipping. He spoke of the appropriation of \$48,500,000 and commended the expressions of Chairman Lasker and hoped he would stand by them.

"We can't afford to junk this great enterprise," he said. "The man who advocates it does not represent the sentiment of this country."

Senator Fletcher declared the government could make money out of the operation of ships. He preferred the bare boat contract, but said the Shipping Board should not be "in too big a hurry to insist upon it."

Taft Declines to 'Umpire' Writers' Golf Tourney

Regrets His First Judicial Task Can't Be to Decide the Winner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Chief Justice Taft has been formally declined to act as "umpire" in the Washington Golf and Country Club, with President Harding participating. In response to an invitation from Robert T. Smith, chairman of the committee on officials, to perform his "first important judicial task" by deciding the winner, the Chief Justice wired:

"I greatly regret not to be able first to exercise my new judicial functions in such a critical and important controversy as that you describe, but it is impossible. I thank you for seeking to amplify my jurisdiction."

Ulster Boycott Is Threatened By Sinn Fein

Economic Pressure Advocated to Compel Northern Ireland to Adopt a More Pacific Attitude

No Reply to Lloyd George

Speech Held to Involve No Change in Situation and to Keep Peace Path Open

BELFAST, Aug. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Interviews printed here attributed to Alderman MacDonagh, of the Dail Eireann Labor Department, declare that economic pressure against Ulster, designed to bring northern Ireland peaceably to what the Sinn Fein would regard as a more reasonable attitude, will result in the complete shutting off of the movement of goods from Belfast for southern Ireland.

"Very soon we may look forward to the complete stoppage of all goods out of Belfast and the tainted area," Alderman MacDonagh is quoted as saying. "This will give Belfast a kind of partition it does not want."

"One of the most rabid politicians has stated in a speech that Belfast was the Gibraltar of England in Ireland. So long as this attitude is indulged in it will be the duty of all decent Irish people to make Belfast as barren as the Rock of Gibraltar."

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Eamon de Valera returned unexpectedly to-day from Black Rock, where he had gone to pass the week end, and attended sessions of various committees yesterday by Mr. Lloyd George is expected. The head of the Dail's publicity department, when asked if there would be one, said the speech had not changed the situation.

"We know all too well," he said, "and consequently there is nothing to answer."

Detect No Menace in Speech

Irish political quarters here did not appear to-day to regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech as anything in the nature of a "rattling of the saber." The Prime Minister, in his view, had left several openings for further negotiations. Dr. Joseph P. Kennedy, a Nationalist organ sympathetic with Sinn Fein, said in discussing the speech:

"A complete breakdown in the peace negotiations would be a calamity. With propriety Mr. Lloyd George should abstain from using any menacing language. We regret that the Lord Chancellor did not follow his example."

"Termination of the truce and a renewal of the hostilities, accompanied by horrors surpassing anything experienced during the past terrible year," the newspaper added, "would, to say the least, be a grave disaster to the country. Fortunately, both de Valera and Lloyd George leave the door open."

The Irish Times, Unionist, says that during the week de Valera has shown the mind of an ideologist.

"At this crisis, which was reduced yesterday to its very elements," the newspaper says, "we beseech him (de Valera) to show the mind of a warm-blooded man of affairs; to realize that the exalted patriotism can be the practical statesmanship, and above all things to appreciate his almost appalling responsibilities to the Irish nation. We beseech the Dail Eireann to be guided by common sense. We invite it and we are very sure it is speaking for the mass of Irishmen—to think more of the material benefits which the government offers and less of the purely theoretical powers which it withholds."

Acts of Extremists Feared

There has been a growing tension during the past two days, and Dublin Castle authorities have given expression of their fear that fighting might possibly be precipitated by extremists on either side. Only incidents of a minor nature have occurred, however, and it is hoped that the situation of the truce established last month may be averted.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Dispatches from Dublin to London newspapers appear to reflect pessimism over the present situation, in view of latest developments. Henry W. Nevins, war correspondent and author, telegraphing The Daily Herald, says the situation is "undoubtedly very serious," and that he is "unable to see hope as brightly as some do." He admits, however, that hope still exists.

"If the Irish republican leaders," the dispatch continues, "frame the reply to Great Britain's terms and submit it to the Dail Eireann for approval, rather than discussion, it almost certainly will be accepted with minor alterations. The members of the Dail Eireann are, for the most part, accustomed to obtaining and were elected or appointed for field service and are dangerous to further negotiations and a subsequent peace comes from the inside, acting upon the spirit of mind."

In discussing the prospect of negotiations said Mr. Nevins declares: "If the truce is broken war in its most terrible form will sweep through Ireland. Civil war will be added to national war and all who refuse to support the republican army will be driven from the country or shot."

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News says Prime Minister Lloyd George is being charged with "rattling the saber" in his address yesterday in the House of Commons. He says the speech may do nothing to harm the Sinn Fein, but adds, "that a section of the Irish republican leaders has been playing the dangerous game of bluff in order to win a more favorable peace treaty from Great Britain. It was desirable that Great Britain make the plainest possible declaration that the terms submitted were the very best possible. Unhappily, however, Prime Minister Lloyd George couched his declaration with threats which will more than counteract the influence for good. There is a general opinion that the consequences are likely to be fatal."

60,000 Turks Massed Near Sakaria River Halt Greeks

SMYRNA, Aug. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Hostilities between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists in the region to the east of the Sakaria River continue. The Nationalists appear to be offering determined resistance to the Greeks, having concentrated in this area forces estimated to number 60,000. It is reported that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, has received a large number of gold coins from Moscow, which is distributed among the Turkish officials.

British Bankers Get Lease on Petrograd

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is reported that an English financial group has obtained a long lease on the Port of Petrograd from the Russian Soviet government. Dispatches from Russia last June said that negotiations for the establishment of a company to take over the administrative power of the Port of Petrograd were going on, and that a number of London bankers were interested in the project.

At that time it was said that the company would take over control of all factories and workshops in Petrograd, and that the British might extend their operations to other Russian ports.

Terms Signed For U.S. Feeding Of Russians

(Continued from page one)

land, who comes from a post in Austria; Charlton G. Bowen, a Rhode Island scholar, who was with the first American relief workers in Belgium, and who later has been in Hungary, and Will G. Shafronsky, of Denver, who has worked on relief in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Brown will return to London with his secretary, leaving to Captain John Miller, head of the relief administration in the Baltic states, the direct task of handling the big Riga base.

Nansen to Moscow

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner for associations interested in Russian relief, with full power to conclude agreements with the Russian authorities, conferred with Latvian officials, the conference Dr. Nansen said he planned to go to Moscow immediately to negotiate directly with the Soviet government.

Dr. Nansen believes that the first activities of the various European organizations should be the supplying of seed grain to prevent famine next year.

Dr. Nansen and Herbert Hoover recently were named high commissioners for the relief work to be accomplished through the prompt application of plans outlined in the United States and at Geneva and Paris in the last fortnight.

The famine crisis is paralyzing all Russia, Dr. Lodyginsky says, and Russia's terrible famine of 1921 cannot be compared with the one now ravaging her. In 1921, the famine was able to shift stocks of grain over the workable railroads and by river, but notwithstanding those favorable conditions the task of feeding 20,000,000 people and supplying them with seed grain for the next planting period next to impossible.

This new crisis cannot be exaggerated, says the Red Cross official. It covers a greater area, affects a larger number of illiterate people who fail to understand any element of their plight except hunger, and wander aimlessly in vast masses, as the millions of the migrating tribes of the Middle Ages, which complicates the already desperate situation.

Helpless Refugees Overrun Country

The country is overrun with these homeless, hopeless refugees.

The civil war in Russia, according to Dr. Lodyginsky, coming after the heavy strain of the World War, prevented the reorganization of the country's shattered economic system. Thus Russia for three years has suffered from shortage of food and the ravages of disease until it is debilitated to an extent which could hardly be realized even in the countries of Europe, which were devastated by the World War.

Hundreds of thousands of starving emigrants are still headed toward the central and western provinces of European Russia, but it will be impossible to keep them there. Relief must find them wherever they happen to be when the relief arrives, except those in far districts to which aid never can come in time.

Impenetrable to Any Succor

Dr. Lodyginsky confirmed reports that the areas most affected by the famine are the hitherto fertile regions of European Russia, mainly Samara and Saratov, which formerly supplied the industrial districts of Moscow and Petrograd. It is a region which he believes will be impenetrable to any kind of succor.

Some refugees already have reached the borders of Rumania and Poland, but the main bodies are unable to keep their bearings and must move in circles until death brings them down.

To feed the millions in the Volga region along the river, it is necessary to port roughly more than four million pounds of food, a quantity equivalent to half the Soviet requisitions for all Russia used to feed the Red soldiers and workers. This will be a human impossibility.

Industries Close Everywhere

Industries are closing down everywhere in Russia. The famine panic has brought river transport of wood and fuel materials to a standstill.

The railroad transport system was overtaxed and virtually unworkable in many districts under normal conditions. The great mining regions, including Donetz, together with the oil fields of Baku and Grozny, are slowly being paralyzed.

Dr. Lodyginsky is a Russian intellectual of the old school. His description of conditions is bearing more weight here than the fragmentary and contradictory reports which have come from Soviet sources, which paint terrible pictures one day and erase them the next. Dr. Lodyginsky declines to criticize the Soviet regime for obvious reasons.

Authentic reports from Poland are that the Polish authorities who are exporting grain into Russia are quietly deporting the Russians who have slipped into the country, allowing none except those of Polish nationality to cross the border.

Slaughter of Masses Reported

The French press is full of sensational reports of the famine. For example, L'Intransigeant published today a long dispatch from its correspondent in Moscow, which declared that columns of troops, composed of

Says Aid Won't Persians Strand on Way Here As Consuls Ignore Alien Laws

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BOULOGNE, Aug. 20.—Lured by the prospect of freedom in America and ignorant of the new immigration restrictions there, a large group of would-be immigrants, most of them Persians, have got as far as Boulogne and are now stranded here in danger of starving. All of them are protestingly displaying the ten-dollar visas placed on their passports by American consular officials in the countries from which they came.

The steamship companies refuse to transport them, regardless of the fact that they have paid for their passage, because of the attitude shown recently by New York immigration officials. Most of them are without funds and up.

Disease Fells Refugees

Famine Crisis, He Declares, Is Paralyzing Industries Throughout the Country

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. PARIS, Aug. 20.—Amid the confusion of vague, conflicting and fragmentary reports on famine conditions deep in the interior of Russia, there came to-day from Dr. Georges Lodyginsky, a leading non-Soviet director of the Russian Red Cross, just arrived from Russia, what appears to be one of the soberest and most authentic descriptions that yet has been given.

Despite the combined efforts of the world toward relief, now being organized, Dr. Lodyginsky believes there is not the slightest hope of saving at least seven million pitiful souls making up the hordes which are now milling aimlessly about in the desert-like Volga region, the center of the famine area. It is entirely a matter of transportation, which has irreparably broken down so far as these districts are concerned, says this official.

Regardless of the quantities of food which will eventually be available in other parts of Russia, declares Dr. Lodyginsky, ways and means of penetrating this eastern area never can be organized in time to save the great migrating mass, fleeing like a lost man in the woods, in circles, pursued by the inevitable attendants of famine—nervous, typhus and cholera—destroying everything and leaving behind a trail of corpses which they do not even attempt to bury.

Paralyzing All Russia

The saving of the majority of the millions of others within reasonable reach of succor can be accomplished through the prompt application of plans outlined in the United States and at Geneva and Paris in the last fortnight.

The famine crisis is paralyzing all Russia, Dr. Lodyginsky says, and Russia's terrible famine of 1921 cannot be compared with the one now ravaging her. In 1921, the famine was able to shift stocks of grain over the workable railroads and by river, but notwithstanding those favorable conditions the task of feeding 20,000,000 people and supplying them with seed grain for the next planting period next to impossible.

This new crisis cannot be exaggerated, says the Red Cross official. It covers a greater area, affects a larger number of illiterate people who fail to understand any element of their plight except hunger, and wander aimlessly in vast masses, as the millions of the migrating tribes of the Middle Ages, which complicates the already desperate situation.

Helpless Refugees Overrun Country

The country is overrun with these homeless, hopeless refugees.

The civil war in Russia, according to Dr. Lodyginsky, coming after the heavy strain of the World War, prevented the reorganization of the country's shattered economic system. Thus Russia for three years has suffered from shortage of food and the ravages of disease until it is debilitated to an extent which could hardly be realized even in the countries of Europe, which were devastated by the World War.

Hundreds of thousands of starving emigrants are still headed toward the central and western provinces of European Russia, but it will be impossible to keep them there. Relief must find them wherever they happen to be when the relief arrives, except those in far districts to which aid never can come in time.

Impenetrable to Any Succor

Dr. Lodyginsky confirmed reports that the areas most affected by the famine are the hitherto fertile regions of European Russia, mainly Samara and Saratov, which formerly supplied the industrial districts of Moscow and Petrograd. It is a region which he believes will be impenetrable to any kind of succor.

Some refugees already have reached the borders of Rumania and Poland, but the main bodies are unable to keep their bearings and must move in circles until death brings them down.

To feed the millions in the Volga region along the river, it is necessary to port roughly more than four million pounds of food, a quantity equivalent to half the Soviet requisitions for all Russia used to feed the Red soldiers and workers. This will be a human impossibility.

Industries Close Everywhere

Industries are closing down everywhere in Russia. The famine panic has brought river transport of wood and fuel materials to a standstill.

The railroad transport system was overtaxed and virtually unworkable in many districts under normal conditions. The great mining regions, including Donetz, together with the oil fields of Baku and Grozny, are slowly being paralyzed.

Dr. Lodyginsky is a Russian intellectual of the old school. His description of conditions is bearing more weight here than the fragmentary and contradictory reports which have come from Soviet sources, which paint terrible pictures one day and erase them the next. Dr. Lodyginsky declines to criticize the Soviet regime for obvious reasons.

Authentic reports from Poland are that the Polish authorities who are exporting grain into Russia are quietly deporting the Russians who have slipped into the country, allowing none except those of Polish nationality to cross the border.

Slaughter of Masses Reported

The French press is full of sensational reports of the famine. For example, L'Intransigeant published today a long dispatch from its correspondent in Moscow, which declared that columns of troops, composed of

Persians Strand on Way Here As Consuls Ignore Alien Laws

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BOULOGNE, Aug. 20.—Lured by the prospect of freedom in America and ignorant of the new immigration restrictions there, a large group of would-be immigrants, most of them Persians, have got as far as Boulogne and are now stranded here in danger of starving. All of them are protestingly displaying the ten-dollar visas placed on their passports by American consular officials in the countries from which they came.

The steamship companies refuse to transport them, regardless of the fact that they have paid for their passage, because of the attitude shown recently by New York immigration officials. Most of them are without funds and up.

Germany's New Tax Schedules Arouse Hot Denunciation

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Government publication of the schedules of the proposed new taxes to be submitted to the Reichstag in the fall already is drawing fire from Right and Left. Lines are being drawn for a battle of classes which is expected to result in the Reichstag discussion—this despite a general belief on all sides that the discussion will be more academic and the fact that the proposed taxes—except the post-war profiteering clause—are not scheduled to take effect for three years and may never see any serious attempt at collection.

All the Socialist parties are united in objection to increased taxes on beer, tobacco and coffee, which it is claimed are articles of daily need, and charge that the prices are to be raised purely because of Allied insistence that German taxes equal Allied taxes on similar articles. There is general approval of increased import tolls on so-called foreign luxuries, such as French perfumes and English soaps, but there is fear that domestic manufacturers of these substances will increase their prices to make them equivalent to those of the imported articles.

The increase of the turn-over tax from 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent is attacked from all sides, the Left asserting that it will result in the transfer of the burden to the consumer and the Right calling it a finishing blow to German industry.

The managing director of the Deutsche Bank informed the Tribune correspondent to-day that "German business cannot stand another cent of direct taxation."

"In fact," said this financier, "99 per cent of German business will be forced to close its doors if it should be really

Socialists Resent Higher Levies on Beer, Coffee and Tobacco; Bankers Says Limit Has Been Reached

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Government publication of the schedules of the proposed new taxes to be submitted to the Reichstag in the fall already is drawing fire from Right and Left. Lines are being drawn for a battle of classes which is expected to result in the Reichstag discussion—this despite a general belief on all sides that the discussion will be more academic and the fact that the proposed taxes—except the post-war profiteering clause—are not scheduled to take effect for three years and may never see any serious attempt at collection.

All the Socialist parties are united in objection to increased taxes on beer, tobacco and coffee, which it is claimed are articles of daily need, and charge that the prices are to be raised purely because of Allied insistence that German taxes equal Allied taxes on similar articles. There is general approval of increased import tolls on so-called foreign luxuries, such as French perfumes and English soaps, but there is fear that domestic manufacturers of these substances will increase their prices to make them equivalent to those of the imported articles.

The increase of the turn-over tax from 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent is attacked from all sides, the Left asserting that it will result in the transfer of the burden to the consumer and the Right calling it a finishing blow to German industry.

The managing director of the Deutsche Bank informed the Tribune correspondent to-day that "German business cannot stand another cent of direct taxation."

"In fact," said this financier, "99 per cent of German business will be forced to close its doors if it should be really

Powers Charged With Meddling in Balkans

called on to pay the taxes already on the books."

It is hardly possible that the tax program will be adopted by the Reichstag in its present shape, and the resulting disagreement, coupled with probable dissatisfaction with the Upper German decision, also expected in October, may overthrow the government.

It is agreed by men of all shades of political opinion that it would be impossible to collect the taxes, even if called to the fact that Hugo Stinner, Germany's industrial magnate has not filed a tax declaration since the armistice and tax officials have not been able to collect on his 1919 statements.

Bulgarian Envoy to U. S. Tells of Signs of Trying to Play One State Against Another

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 20.—"Already signs are not wanting that the great powers are trying to play on Balkan state against another," asserted Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister, reappointed to the United States, in his lecture before the Institute of Politics at Williams College to-night. He charged that the peace conference had not sought a fair settlement of the Balkan troubles and that its decisions bore the mark of vindictive justice.

"The situation that the conference has created in the Balkan peninsula," he added, "is not stable and will not make for peace and concord among the Balkan peoples."

A characterization of Bolshevism as "the most flagrantly undemocratic symptom of our age" was made by Count Paul Teleki, former Premier of Hungary, in a lecture at the institute. He described from his own experience the rise and fall of Bolshevism in Hungary, which, he said, "is the only country where you are able to examine the effects of Bolshevism on the spot."

Bolshevism ultimately collapsed in his country, Count Teleki said, because of its inability to organize production. Its immediate defeat, however, he attributed to "the passive, dogged resistance of the Hungarian peasant farmer, who refused to give the Bolshevists food."



CONTINUATION

Absolute Clearance Sale

of Rebuilt

Upright, Grand and Player Pianos

THIS Sale involves Used, Slightly Used and Demonstrating Upright, Grand and Player Pianos. It is an absolute clearance of every instrument of this type in our Warerooms. Wonderful values in discontinued styles. Demonstrating instruments and pianos rented for short periods. Visit the Knabe Warerooms at once. You will find a great array of fine instruments at all values and at great price reductions. Below is a partial list of the great assortment from which you may choose. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Uprights \$65 up—Grands \$280 up

Player Pianos \$330 up

Nominal Deposit Accepted—Monthly Terms to Suit Your Pocket

UPRIGHTS		PLAYERS	
Antisell, mahogany, splendid tone	\$ 65	Holmes & Son, latest model	\$330
Smith & Barnes, mahogany, a bargain	85	Sturz Bros., all improvements	365
Ivers & Pond, mahogany, rare value	115	Reinhart, mahogany, a bargain	390
Kingsbury, oak, unusual offer	225	Whittier, choice selection	440
Porch Bros., excellent condition	235	Brewster, perfect condition	475
Meister, perfect condition	290	Sohmer, exceptional offer	575
Haines Bros., mahogany, a gem	295	Melville Clark, fine value	585
Steinway, ebony, exceptional	345	Stuyvesant Pianola, like new	590
Mason & Hamlin, ebony, like new	395	Steck Pianola, splendid tone	595
Hardman, attractive offer	425	Weber Pianola, as new	770
Sohmer, mahogany, fine shape	435	Knabe Angelus, unusual offer	775
Chickering, mahogany, superb tone	440	Sohmer, excellent condition	795
Chickering, walnut, rare offer	510	Chickering de Luxe, artist used	835
Knabe, mahogany, slightly used	550	Steinway Pianola, a beauty	1025
Knabe, Colonial, like new	610	Knabe de Luxe, walnut, like new	1050
Knabe, Circassian walnut, a gem	645	Kranich & Bach Grand, fine tone	1175
Knabe, demonstration used	690	Armstrong Grand, demonst. used	1225

GRANDS	
Chickering, parlor model, as new	\$280
McPhail, mahogany, rare value	550
Armstrong, admirable for artist	620
Knabe, Baby, rosewood, a gem	790
Knabe, Baby, mahogany, artist used	985
Steinway, Art Grand, like new	990

Every Piano Fully Guaranteed—Liberal Allowance for Your Old Piano in Exchange

Knabe

Warerooms

First Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

SALE COMMENCES AT 8.30 A.M. AN EARLY CALL IS ADVISED

Famine Called Blessing To Russia by Soviet

Bolshevik Leaders Say Lack of Food Is Welding Nation; Offers of Relief Are Pitiable

RIGA, Aug. 20.—(By The Associated Press).—Moscow newspapers and other advice received in Riga say the Russian people are coming forward on all sides with such contributions as they can make toward famine relief. These donations of food from the provinces or of piles of almost worthless Soviet ruble notes are described as pitiable in comparison with the needs of the starving in the Volga region.

Despite all the suffering involved Soviet officials are quoted as disavowing the famine as a blessing in disguise for the solution of Russia's problems.

Not only is it bringing Russians of all classes into action against the common foe, but, according to Russian officials, it is bringing foreign organizations into close touch with the Bolshevik government.

M. Kalinin, president of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, who is popularly known as "the peasant president of Russia," has taken the attitude that good will come of the disaster. M. Kalinin, who also is head of the central commission for famine relief, making a trip through the famine regions. Where famine is most acute, he told a crowd of the hungry population at a station that the first grain collected for the famine tax would go for seeding the fields of the Saratov and Samara governments. He declared the great calamity is welding together the whole soul of Russia.

Independent advices from Moscow assert that no sign of starvation can be seen there, although prices of food-stuffs are high. All necessary food, even white bread, can be obtained at the markets.

In Samara, the heart of the famine region, bread is extremely scarce and costs six times as much as an equal weight of meat. The peasants have been accustomed to a diet consisting largely of heavy black bread.

The food shortage is declared not to be extremely acute in towns, provided purchasers are able to pay the prices asked. In villages where transport is lacking and food has to be supplied from local sources, the reports say there is great suffering, scores dying daily in the regions most affected.

Major Deane, of Columbia, To Rehabilitate Veterans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Major Arthur D. Deane, of Columbia University, to-day was appointed assistant director of the veterans' bureau in charge of the rehabilitation division.

He held the chair of vocational education recently at Columbia University and for eight years prior to going there was state director of vocational education in New York. He served in the World War as a major in charge of reconstruction work in army hospitals.

The New York Tribune issues an Educational Guide the last Sunday of each month. Next issue will appear in the Graphic Section Sunday, August 28.